decessor, though it was precisely against those claims that all Europe stood assembled and viotorious in arms.

We conclude that it is not to the first abdication of the Emperor Napoleon in favor of his son that this allusion is made; for that abdication was immediately followed by the treaty of Fontainebleau, containing a complete renunciation of the throne on behalf of the whole Bonaparte family; and on the return of Napoleon from Elba he himself treated the cession of the crown to his son as altogether null and void. Consequently, on that transaction me claim whatever can be founded. But the proclamation here adverted to was made at a moment when the Emperor Napoleon had even less authority to make it, and the King of Rome had even less power to accept it. The battle of Waterloo had been fought, and Napoleon, flying before the allied armies, had reached Paris, where he lay for some days in that identical palace of the Elyaée which has since witnessed the success of his nephew. The Chamber of Representatives had declared treelien of Lafayette, who was roused once more for the liberties of his country, and under the intrigues of Fouche, who was sold to the Beurbons. On the 22d of June, 1815, the second abdication was wrung from the Emperor, and he affected at the same time to proclaim his infant son Napoleon II. The child was at that moment at Vienna, in the hands of his grandfather, whose armies occupied a large portion of the soil of France. Lueien Bonaparte was selected, as the most liberal member of the imperial family, to make this communication to the Legislature. He was celdly and bitterly received, for it was well known that the abdication had only been given to avoid the indignity of a deposition, and the Assembly was more inclined to outlaw Napolean than to accept his son. It is historically false that he was burst of vanquished patriotism." Mazuel made an attempt to carry a vote in favor of the imperial family; but that is all. They were for more authority than Louis Napoleon's own proclamations at

though it is perfectly competent to the "logic of the people" to bestow on Louis Napoleon whatever figure it may choese to affix to his name, it is impossible to acquiesce in a misrepresentation of past events, in which this country, in common with her allies, took no inglorious where

Ne doubt, from the manifest importance which Louis Napoleon has attached in his address to this subject, he is already aware that he has advanced pretensions which will meet with no recognition abroad; and although the whole of Europe is ready to acknowledge him as Emperor of the French, it would be base and contemptible to convey in that acknowledgement a disevowal of one of the most brilliant periods of our own bistory. We know not if the concluding words of this harangue in which he declares that "while he maintains passe, he will yield in nothing which may touch the amorand the dignity of France," are also to be understood to be applied to the question raised upon the numerical addition to the Imperial title. But we are at a loss to see in what manner the honor and dignity of France are in any way touched by so negative and purely personal an objection. Within his own dominions, it would be preposerous to contest the right of the French nation to bestow on their ruler any sign of numeration whatever; but in his relations with foreign countries he can hardly expect that they will adopt a title which is expressly intended to convey by implication a right they altogether deny. It is impossible not to regret that this discussion has been raised for so very futile an object, if indeed, anything be fathle which throws light on the intentions of a new and uncertain power; but it has not only been raised, but discussed, in a tone which is not likely to carry conviction to the rest of Europe, though it betraws resentment at the opposition already encountered by the French government on this point. We shall not, however, allow ourselves to form a hasty and conclusive opinion from the tenor of this speech, which was addressed to the Fre

The declaration of the Emperor Napoleon III , (for such is the new title into which the less imposing one of Prince and President has now merged,) will one of Prince and President has now merged,) will be read with unusual interest, whatever may be the opinions of men, whether favorable or unfavorable to the new dynasty, which if not founded, has been re-established in its present representative. All will look with no little curiosity to the first announcements of the ruler, who has been raised to an authority as unexampled in the history of the world as it is without a parallel in the method by which it was conferred. In this nineteenth century, over a recyle the most intelligence or hope the most intelligence. mouncements of the ruler, who has been raised to an authority as unexampled in the history of the world as it is without a parallel in the method by which it was conferred. In this nineteenth conturt, over a people the most cultivated—perhaps the most intelligent of any on the face of the earth—in arts, in science, in the social ornaments of life without a rival—have seven millions and more raised a man to power, not less than absolute, over their lives, their fertunes, and the destiny of their nation. So few are the oppositing voices, that the acclamations by which that power was bestowed may be considered as unanimous; and history will hereafter point to this act as the most remarkable in the middle of this century—it will show millions of intelligent men entrusting to one man—raised up from among themselves to dignity and power, which the greatest of patriots, soldiers and statesmen, the most able or the most ambitious of kings and potentates, have toiled or sighed for in vain. The people are not, in general, so blind to their own interests as to surrender their own rights without some consideration—they are not so much in love with clavary as to submit implicitly to a ruler without a sufficient inducement; however, therefore, the world may regard the exaltation of Napoleon III—to whatever causes parties among ourselves may tacline to attribute it—they cannot but confers that it is most strange and marrelloor, unequalled by any event in the history of France. If, to have reached a through through years of toil and bloodshed—if, to have been dignified with an ephemeral title, though at the cost of iffe or safety, has been reward enough for the ambition of many, with what complexed my the confers the with what proud exuitation might be compare his own position with those of other imperial crowns in Europe? To whom else, with one exception, would it be given to resume a crown once laid aside; or who could answer that the mere abadow of their name, at the distance of three general and his new positior, do who co times and for all nations, yet the majority of Eng-lishmen look on without hos ility; they are willing that nations should govern themselves by their own that nations should govern themselves, and according to their own methods, the problems of social government, which most, after all, be accommodated to the different tases and humors of different races and adjusted by such to their own mention. If the prosperity of France is concerned in its present administrative position or if it has its recorded belief (as it is, undoubtedly) that its present form of government is the best and the safest for its happiness, Erginud has no wish, as it manifestly has no right, to deery such an opinion It can but accept this resolution of its great neighbor fairly said frankly; it can but accord the aid and countenance of a friend and ally towards carrying out its wishes, thus evidently and energetically expressed. What may lurk behind, what may be at the bottom of the heart, what feers or what hopes may have induced France to this present step, we cannot tell, and presume not to inquire. It is enough that she has spoken out, and that the Leaning of her voice cannot be missaken. The vast manifest is which have carried has a reconstitute which have carried has a reconstitute which have carried. enough that she has spoken out, and that the meaning of her voice cannot be mistaken. The vast majorities which have carried her resolutions can leave no doubt in the minds of all reasonable men. They may set their voice against the voices of seven millions; they may fancy that they could have carved out for themselves; they may think that people ought not to be happy, except under conditions very different; still they cannot deny that our continental aily has very openly expressed his feelings, and that, so long as men choose to be happy in their own peculiar way, it is the wirest and most charitable course to applies ou their decision.

Praces between Two Members of Parliament, [Pron the Londen Times Dec. 1.]

On Wednesday Mr. Henry, the Bow street magistrate, was completed for some time investigating the particulars of a frace between two members of Parliament. The following is an account of the affair;—"The two antagonists are Mr. Johnstone, the member for Canterbury, and Mr. Benjamin Oliveira, the member for Pontefract. It appears that on Friday night last, after the division upon Lord Palmerston's motion, Mr. Oliveira was walking up Cockapur street, in company with Mr. Coles, the member for Andewer. In the same moment, were walking in company, Viscount Drumlanrig, Mr. Stirling, and Mr. Johnstone. It appears that both parties hailed a cab at the same moment. Mr. Oliveira the with the view of getting in he was violently pushed aside by one of two gentlemen who had been following close behind him and Mr. Coles. One of those two gentlemen was Mr. Johnstone. On his side it was most strongly denied that any push was given by him to Mr. Oliveira; but Viscount Drumlanrig deposed to a fact which probably may afford a clue to the mystery. He stated, "We"—that is, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Johnstone, and himself—"hailed a cab near Drummond's bank. It turned round, and, as we advanced towards it, I put my hand upon the door, and Mr. Johnstone stepped partly into it. I, at the same time, pushed a third partly, who I supposed was Mr. Stirling at the moment. I did not see Mr. Johnstone push any one, but heard a veice exclaim, This is my cab! I stood in the midst of these people, and I think it would have been impossible for me not to see the alleged pushing if it had taken place." It appears perfectly possible, and probable, that Viscount Drumlanrig did, by mist tke, give the person whom he supposed to be his friand a "friendly push," which was construed by the stranger who received it to be a "push hostile." Be this as it may, according to Mr. Oliveira's statement, he, supposing himself to be aggreed by the imagined indignity, struck two slight taps with his ca

Markets

Markets

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The speech of the Emperor of France does not appear to have been altogether well received here. It has certainly not had the effect of improving the tone of the English stock market, which is heavy to day, and a further decline of ½ per cent has taken place in prises, which makes a toral fall, during the present west of ½ per cent in consols. In the Reduced Three per Cents, the decline is ½ per cent, and in the New Three and a Quarter per Cents, alto, ½ per cent. The following are the present quotations:—100-ols for money and account 110% to 1; Reduced Three per Cents 100½ to ½; New Three and a Quarter per Cents, 163½ to ½; Ekchequer Ellis, 69 to 73 premium; Bank stock, 224 to 77; India Bords, 80 to 84 premium; South Sea stock 111 to 12.

There has a gain been an active demand this week for the various classes of American recurrite, and prices are well supported. Present quotations are thus reported by Messra. D. Bell, Son & Co.

Redeemable. Dividends. Pricer U. States 5 per Ce. Bds., 1865 Jan, and July 93 a 39

N.Y. City 5 pr Ct. St. Bds 1835-1870 Quarterly 97 97
Pennsyl's Central Railroad 5 per Cent. 1880 Jan. and July 98 100
Philadelphia & Reading
RR, 6 per Ct. Mort. Bds. 1800 Jan. and July 85 87
N.Y. & Erie 7 per Cents
1808-1809 May and Nov. 106 106
De. 7 do. 2nd Mortrage. 1809 May and Nov. 105 96
Do. 7 do. Convertible. 1802 Jan. and July 910, 910
Richigan Central 8 per
Cent. Convertible. 1800 Ap. and Oct. 102 103
Ohio & Pann's 7 per Cts., 1865-1866 Jan. and July 90 03 Obic & Penn's 7 per Cts., 1885-1866 Jan. and July 90

We have already drawn attention to a revival of the demand for coin for shipment to Australia. The following shipments have taken place:—by the Rookery for Adelaide, £30 e00: by the Middleton for Hobart Tewn, £20,000; by the Honduras for the same port, £30,000; and by the Will Watch for Port Philip, £30 000. The Duke of Northumberiand is also leaving for Port Philip, with £72 500 in gold and £1,000 in silver. The total value of these experts is £203 500 all in coin.

The bar silver forming the major part of the specie

The bar silver forming the major part of the species cargo of Le Plata. West India major part of the species cargo of Le Plata. West India major part of the species sold to day, and realized 5s. 1340, per ounce, being a reduction of 35d., compared with the price at which the last sales were effected. These supplies like pravious arrivals of silver were taken for chipment to India. Affinpression prevails, however, in well informed quarters, that the demand for the eastern markets will not continue much longer.

that the demand for the eastern markets will not continue much longer.

MR. JAMES M'HENRY'S CIECULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2, 1952.

Paovisions.—There is a fair demand for prime qualities of beef and pork. Lard is inactive. Choese wanted. Rick.—No Carolina here.

QUERCITRON Bask is neglected at the advance asked. Tallow has again improved, and closes at extreme quotations with a strong feeling.

Breadstuffs.—Flour and wheat have been buoyant throughout the week, with sales and ra-sales at daily advancing ra'es: the quotations have now reached a high point. Ir dian corn has also been animated, and is 6d to 1s. dearer.

Cotton.—The bucyancy of Tuesday has gradually disappeared and the market has become tume and freely supplied with cotton at an 3/d. per lb. above the prices of this day week. Busine-sin Manchester, notwithstanig the favorable tone of the East India accounts, has relapsed into oulness again.

relapsed into oulness again.

Stock, this dey. 411,613 bags, of which 205 519 are Amer.

last year. 573.659 190,061

Sales this week. 47.560 bags including 33.480 American—16,520 bags being on speculation, and 1,920 bags to expected.

Sales this week. 47.860 bags including 33.480 American—16,820 bags being on speculation, and 1,920 bags to exporters.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

As usual at this season, our goods markets have been quiet since our last report; but prices are firmly maintained, and cotton has advanced %d per ib Money has been more demanded, with a small increase in the rate of discount. The overland mail brings cates from Calcut a to 20th October, and Bambay to 34 November; but no letters from China. The sliver by the recent West India steamer was sold yesterday at 5s. 1\$41 per ounce, being %d. lower. In dollars there is no change.

Ampurican Spocas—A good inquiry still exists for United States 6's, both bonds and inscriptions, at 110c, 111, and at 108 a 109 (Massachusetts sterling also in demand, at 103 a 109 Soon Pesnylvania 5's have been done at 5'c; in the bonds of the new load nothing doing, at the nominal quotation o' 9s; about \$50,000 of the railroad 6 per cent bonds have been sold at 93. Boston city 4½ sterling goes off steadily, at 103; the dollar bonds of rlow sale, at 92% a 98 In other stocks no change. Canada 6's 115 a 116.

Goominal.—Improved prospects for the ansuing crop have rendered the market very fist, and to effect sales lower prices must be taken.

Gocoa—150 bags Triadad brought from 30s, for ordinary grey to 39s, for good red

Covern.—210 cacks and 100 bags plantation Ceylon, at auction, were only part realized from 45s a 53s. for fine ordinary to low middling; 630 bags maive Ceplon were bought in at 47s, a 43s; 1 000 bags Costa Rios sold from 48s for good to 54s, for ordinary being rather lower. Today there has been rather more laquiry for the lower qualities of plantation, and business done at full prices.

At the Cons market there is increased firmness. Wheat has advanced is a 2s, per quarter. Good sweet western eans four the second of the sec

at 15gd, per 1b.

HEMF —100 bales Manilla realized from £40 a £42 15s. for common quality. 176 bales Sunn obtained £44 and 60 bales Bembay £26 5s. a £26 10s. St. Petersburg clean Hemp remains at £36 10s. per ton.

Inpute continuerin steady demand, both for home use and exportation, at 10th prices; the transactions in Spanish during the past month was trivia. 50 eroons dataceas, (imported from the United States), offered at public rele, were withdrawn being held for higher prices.

Lean—The demand continues good, particularly for rails; the lowest cash price of which is now £8 10s per ton, free or board in Wales.

Lean—In good request, at extreme prices. English common pig £19 18s, a £30; Spanish, £18 10s, per ton. Lineared States sell freely, and in many instance have brought £s. per ton advance; several cargoes of Mar selles have been of the £10 to a £8 10s. per ton, cost, freight and insurance.

Otte—Lineared is in more request; the price is now £80 3d a 29s. 6d, per out. Bales for delivery next year have been made at 30s. Fish oils without alteration. Qualastivan can be readily bought at £6 daper ib. Rice is dearer. 1,400 bags good while Bengal sold at 11s. 6d, a 12s. 12 000 bags Cortinga were offered yeaterday at auction; about half found buyers at 10s. 6d a 10s. 6d, being very full prices. 132 sacks Carolina were all bought in.

Systems is rather quiet, at £19 10s, per ton. 150 tons, for suring shipments are remoted as ld as 11s.

Jos. Dang very full prices. 132 cash Caronia verd all bought in.

Spaints is rather quiet, at £19 10s, per ton. 150 tons, for spring chipmonia are reported sold at \$19.

The Swean market keeps quiet, without any material change in prices.

Tallow.— kriess recovered during the week, but to day

there is less deing. We quote Y. O. 47a. 68. per ewt. 18se on the spot, and 48s. a 47s. 98. for spring delivery.

The There has been rather more inquiry from common congous, and 2500 chests sold at 9½d, per lb.; in fine congous of the new crop a fair business is doing, at about previous rates. The public sales on Wednesday comprised 5,800 packages, chiefly green, there being only 160 chests congen offered, which were withdrawn; the sale was very dull throughout, and only 350 packages found buyers; esveral parcels of superior Shanghae green were offered, but being held for extreme prices very found buyers; esveral parcels of superior Shanghae green were offered, but being held for extreme prices very few were sold; a few boxes byson however, realized 3s. 6d. per lb., some boxes of socuted orange Pekce. "with all faults," sold at 11½d, per lb., and some half chests of common colong, at 8¾d, per lb.

Tupranting.—No sales of rough; quotations without change. Spirits dull, at 47s. for British.

WRIGHT, GANDY & CO'S CIRCULAR.

change. Spirits dull, at 47s. for British.

WRIGHT, GANDY & CO 'S CIRCULAR.

34 CHAPEL STREET. Dec. 3. 1852.

The Nisgara, conveying our circular advices of the 25th ult, reported our cottom market as closing that day with a dull feeling, and estimated sales at 4,000 bales. Saturday's transactions were rather more extensive; the trade and speculators being tempted by the low offerings, and the anticipation of atimulating accounts by the steamer, the sales reached 7.000 bales. On Monday holders displayed rather more firmness, which, in its turn, somewhat shecked the disposition to purchase which was manifest in the early part of the day; the sales were limited to 5.000 bales. The Africe's accounts to hand on Tuesday morning, reporting a general killing frost throughout the cotton growing region, immediately changed the espect of our market, buyers were more numerous, and owing to the advanced pretensions of holders, they were obliged to pay full ½d per lb. improvement on the low rates of the previous week, the business resulting in sales of 12 000 bales, one-half of which were taken on speculation. On Wednesday speculators continued their operations, and the transactions during the day of 10.000 bales were held at firm prices. Yesterday the business was more limited, they confining their operations to immediate requirements, under the belief that the present advance is unwarranted; the market closed steadily with sales of 6,000 bales.

The total sales of the week, (as per details in annexed statement.) amount to 47.800 bales, of which 16.310 are to speculators, and 1,020 to exporters and include 33.850 bales of American, of which 10,906 are to speculators, and 8.00 to exporters.

The import for the same time is \$2,656 bales, of which 22,525 are American.

FRICES TO DAY.

Middling.

Ordinary.

statement.) amount to 47.800 bales, of which 18.810 are to speculators, and 18.00 to exporters and include 33 830 bales of American, of which 10,000 are to speculators, and 880 to exporters.

The import for the same time is \$2,656 bales, of which 22,525 are American.

Pair.

Fair.

Fair.

Fair.

Fair.

Middling.

Ordinary.

New Orleans, 6½d.

\$½d.

\$½d.

4d. to 5½d.

\$½d.

4d. to 5½d.

Attantic..... 6d.

\$½d.

\$½d.

4d. to 5½d.

Attantic...... 6d.

\$½d.

\$½d.

4d.

\$11.104.

4d.

\$10.00 bales are sold, of which 15½d. to 5½d.

The suddeen change in the tone of our market from the gloom and despondency manifested during the past few weeks. and the advance in price which has taken place. (ene-quarter of a penny to three eighths of a penny per lb. in American, from the extreme point of depression.) maturally leads to a consideration of the cause, and to the probability of the re-action being sustained. As we have previous effect, the decline in this market, was the probability of the re-action being sustained as we have previous effect, the decline in this market, was the commencement of last month reporting more feroably of the prepense of the incoming cop-giving every indication of a yield considerably in excess of last year, and which was, to some extent, corroborated by the largeness of the receipte at the chipping ports.

Such advices, coming at a time when a spinners, induced by a long continued speculative movement, based upon estimates of a cop decidedly below that of last year's, had become large holders to cover contracts surreral into, naturally led them at ence to consideration is market into, naturally led them at ence to consideration with a sightest symptom of a decline, and thus produced that rapid depreciation is price which they were so auxious to anticipate It was consequently to be expected that upon the first indication of irjuny to crep, either by frost or had weather, a reaction must ensue. Talk has been produced by the advices per the Africa reporting the countries of the market.

The accoun

Havnz, Dec 1. P. M —At this market there is little doing in any kind of merchandise. Cotton had fallen considerably in price on Saturday and Monday. Yester-

doing in any kind of merchandise. Cottom had raisen considerably in price on Saturday and Monday. Yesterday—Tueeday—although few sales were made, the market was firmer, and to day there is certainly more steadiness. Some "middling." on board ships on the way, has been sold at \$50.; a few days since "strict middling." only fetched \$4. This better feeling is owing principally to the more favorable accounts from Liverpool. We have the Africa's market advices by telegraph, but the letters will not reach us until this evening.

It is interesting to observe the fluctuations in the French funds and railways, which would have fallen but for the creation of the new bank for advances upon shares. The chares of this bank, of 500 france, have been sold as high as 1 780 france, leaving some millions of profit to the directors. The same mancuvre is taking place with some railways, the directors of which are making arrangements for their smalgamation with other lines; and as they alone are in possession of the secret and progress of the arrangements they are making use of the same to their profit. It is said that some of the large banker; have made enormous profits during the year, and Fould is mentioned as one of the most fortunste.

Our market has been too rapidly overstocked with rice, and the prices have lately given way in consequence, but it is likely we shall see a revival ere long, as it is expected there will be a scarcity of wheat in the spring. Our tariff prevents speculation in grain, other rise there would be a good business done just now in that branch.

P. S.—Advices just received from Mulhouse say there is no doubt that a treaty of commerce will soon by concluded between France and England, and that the duty on English yarns will be moderate. It is difficult to know whether this is true or not, but, supposing it to be so, the duty on raw cotton must then be reduced likewise, and our commerce with the United States would increase very much.

Superior Court-Part First. Before Hon Judge Paine.

Before Hon Judge Paine.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

DEC 15.—William H. Birch and Margaret hie wife, against James Watson Webt.—This was an action in which the damages were laid at three thousand dollars, for the pub lication of a police report in the Courier and Enquirer of the 27th of June, 1851, which was alleged to be a libel on Margaret Birch.

The defendant pleaded "justification" and Mr. Ring (his counsel) claimed that, under the plea, the defendant was entitled to the opening and closing. This was contested by the plaintiffs' counsel, but his Honor decided that by pleading "justification" the defendant assumed the affirmative, and was entitled to open and close the case.

tested by the plaintiffs' counsel, but his Honor desided that by pleading "justification" the defendant assumed the shimative, and was entitled to open and close the case.

Mr. Ring then proceeded to explain the views taken by the defendant, of his right to make the publication in question. Treading the alleged libel as publication in question reading the alleged libel as publication in question reading the alleged libel as publication in question reading the return made by Capt. Carpenber to the Chief of Police.

After the examination of several witnesses, which occupied the Court nearly two days, Judge Paine proceeded to charge the jury He said:—

Gentlemen of the Jury—The printer is liable, in all cases, for a libel which he has printed and published, unless he shell have proved the facts to have been substantially true. The jury will take into their consideration, in eatimating the damages, whether all the facts have been readed to the same of the facts of the publication compained of. The plaintiff is counsed has asked us to charge on the fellowing points:—1st. It is for the jury to say what portions of the libel have been made out by the defendants. To that I say yes. 2d, If the defendant was justified he must make out that justification to the full extent. If any portion has not been made out, then the jury must give such damages as they consider the other portion, not made out, may require. To that I say yes. 4th If the defendant has published more than appears on the reserd; if he has eated anything else, it is to be taken by way of aggravation that the original record was in the chief, effec. To that, gentlemen, I say, that it is not an eat of justification that the original record was in the chief, effec. To that, gentlemen, I say, that you will give such weight to it as the case requires. Unless the libel is folly justified you will find damages for the plaintiff, and you will not give mere remined causages under such elevants and the gentlemen. I say, that it is for the jury to say If a full justif

band was only intoxicated, then the jury will say by their variotist if the facts have been made out as true by the decase. Here his Honer referred to the publication and read it to the jury.] If the jury think these hete are in favor of the weama, they will give the defendant the beasts of it. I have been requested to charge you on that poist, and I say if the peinter has varied the expression in her favor, he is entitled to the beast of it. [Here his Honer read the article again to the jury.] There are three points in this libel in which the plaintiff claims that the defendant must be held to be liable.—First, that they were under the influence of lique; recondity, the death of the child; thridy, that this couple were well to do. &c. These are the joints and I don't see any other questions; and the jury must decide on these according to the weight of evidence which I have cited to them. There were four witnesses at the polide station, all of whom saw these parties incide of the building. Then, the jury have the testimony of the young man at the drag store. "It did not say the therefore note that there were four witnesses at the hardone." They used at the same and they say, "she was decidedly so." They used at the parties intoxication of the man, if does not be the hardone witnesses at the intoxication of the say the parties were under the influence all of whom say the parties were under the influence. All of whom say the parties were under the influence all of whom say the parties were under the influence of the control of the parties at the testimony, and it appears to be controlled you incoming any of the young the parties were under the influence of the parties at the time of the controlled you reconcile it, or to account for the controlled you. It is for the jury to say which party is to be oredited or how to reconcile it, or to account for the controlled you have a substitute of the parties at the time of the parties were under the influence of the parties when the parties were hardone and they are defen

Dec 16 -The jury this morning rendered a sealed ver-dict for the defendant.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17—6 P. M. We see no abatement in the speculative excitement in Wall street. There was a very active demand to day for all the fancies, and the transactions were principally for cash. At the first board Morris Canal went up % per cent; Cumberland Coal, %; New Creek Coal, %; Nicaragua Transit, %; N. J. Zinc, %; Edgeworth, %; Long Island, 1; Rochester and Syracuse, 14; Norwich and Worcester, 14; Stonington, 14; Eric Railroad, 14. Parker Coal Co. declined 1 per cent; Cary Imp. Co., 1/4; Canton Co, 3; Montgomery Mining, M. At the second board the market was quite bueyant, and at the close the demand was active. Morris Canal advanced & per cent; Nicaragua Transit, %; Phoenix Coal Co., 1%; Parker Coal Co., 1%; N. J. Zinc, %; Cumberland Coal Co., %; Stenington, %; Eric Bailroad, %. There were large sales of Morris, and N. J. Zine. The demand for the fermer is or morra, and N. J. Zine. The demand for the ferm's in entirely speculative and for the latter almost wholly for investment. Nicaregus Transit, and all the leading coal stocks, are tending upwards, and appear to be in strong hands. The meney market was a little tight this morning. In consequence of the banks settling their balances. This created an active call for specie, which for the mo-ment unfavorably affected stocks. The flurry was all over this afternoon, and the upward movement in prices

was resumed. The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of \$165 641 4b6-alance, \$3,458,146 82.

The bank of North America, has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. The People's Bank, three and a half per cent.

The Merchants' Bank, Newbern, North Carolina, has declared a dividend of four per cent. Bank of the State of North Carolina, five per cent.

The Boston and Maine Railroad Company, have de

clared a semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. payable January 1, and leaving a surplus of thirtyone thousand dollars from the earnings of the last six months. The Appleton (Mass.) Manufacturing Company ha

declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent; and the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, four per cent, payable on demand. The Legislature of New Hampshire have decided against

the Free Banking System. This is in character. For several years the Legislature of that State refused to grant charters to railroad companies. The people's re-presentatives in that State are decidedly behind the age. By the arrival of the steamship Africa, from Liverpool'

we have three days later intelligence from Europe. We have no change to report in the cotton market. Operations, for two or three days previous to the departure of the steamer, had been rather limited, and at the close prices were steady. Breadstuffs had been quite ani mated, and speculators very active. An advance in flour has been the result Indian corn, to arrive, had been sold at better prices, and the market is thought now firm In other staple artiples of export there had been no change. The iron market was steadily improving, and an active demand existed, at full rates. In financial affairs all was quiet and steady. Railway stocks were considerably depressed, in consequence of the Bank of England having determined to check speculation as much as possible. It was estimated that the next return of the Bank of England would show an increase of between three and four hundred thousand pounds in the stock of precious metals, so great had been the influx of Australian gold. American securities have been in active request, and quotations have, in some instances

improved. Bids for the six per cont convertible bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company guaranteed by the city of Covington. Kentucky, will be opened at three o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, (to morrow) December 18, at the office of Winslow, Lanler & Co... 52 Wal street. These bonds are in sums of \$1 000 each and payable September 1, 1872, with coupons, payable semianually in this city. They are issued under the fullest legal sanction; they have the additional security of the guarantee of the city of Covington, authorized by a spe sial act of the Legislature of Kentucky, a vote of the citizens of that city, and an ordinance of the City Coun-cil. The authority to make the guarantee extends only to \$200 000, of which those now offered for sale are a part. The Covington and Lexington Railroad is ninetysix miles long, connecting the city of Covington, in Ken-tucky, opposite Cincinnati, with the city of Lexington. The estimated cost of the road, duly equipped, is \$2.554.562. The present available stock subscription of the company is about \$1,500,000, which is being increased. The entire debt of the company, including the bonds now off red for sale, is \$600,000. The charter of the company limits the amount of funded debt to the latter sum. Thirty-eight miles or the line, pext to Covington. will be completed and in operation by the lat day of May next; the residue of the line to Lexington about the 1st of November, 1853 The iron rails for the entire line are purchased, mostly of American manufacture, at rates \$25 per ton less than present prices. About \$1,450,000 has been expended on the work up to this date.

The commissioners of Pranklin county, Ohio, will sel, \$50,000 of stock held by the county, in the Cleveland, Co. lumbus and Cinciunati Railroad, at Columbus, on Saturday, the 18th inst., to the highest bidder. Sales Is lot, of \$5,000 or more, to suit purchasers.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of foreign dry goods entered at this port, for consumption, for warenessing, and the withdrawels from purebose,

I	MOVEMENTS IN PORRIGO DAY GOODS.
ı	MANUFACTURES OF COTTON. MANUFACTURES OF WOOL. MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.
l	Pkgs Value. Pkgs Value. Pkgs Value. Cottons 1,886 \$348 904 Woollens 159 \$14,596
l	Colored do 168 OF 490 Uloth 20 90 107
	Prints 2 1.035 Worsteds 24 9 366
	Ginghams 12 2281 Stuff goods 97 21 757 Plush 8 463 Cot. & worsted 443 79,430
	Musline 6 8.316 Lastings 6 1.922
	Veivets 5 505 M de lames 15 12.015
	Laces 24 7,546 Merinos 2 638 Embroidered. 65 29 880 Alpaons 5 1 407
	Vestings 6 1 860 Covers 4 1.376
	Gloves 27 4450 Coatings 1 433 Bose 622 78,973 Shawis 49 11,496
	Tapes 10 1.881 Biankets 30 5,934
	Speed 54 12 930 Hose 7 1,555 Manufac'rs of 31 10,100 Muslin shirts 5 1,318
	Padding 3 945
	Total2,860 \$603,916 Br'ds & bind's 7 1,807 Yarn 6 950
	MARUFACTURES OF MIR. Carpetings 7 1,538
	Silks 705 \$98.789 Manafao'rs of 2 925 Ribbons 23 14114
	Sating 21 13.087 Total 972 \$202 982
	LACOR 52 94 000 MANUPACTURES OF PLAT
	Crapes 5 12 406 Linens 555 \$126,949 Velvete 2 2425 De & cotton 93 22 218
	Cravats 19 18 751 Hdkfs 15 9 027 Silk & worsted 54 26,641 Thread 46 10 639
	Silk & cotton. 29 14 257
	Slik & linen 1 492 Total 710 \$160 228 Gloves & mitts 38 35.623 MISCELLANEOUS
	Hose 1 225 Straw goods 137 \$25,515
	Gimps & frage 7 8,223 Embroidered . 71 64 856
	Bruids & bidgs 2 1789 Leather gloves 17 78,212
	Oil silks 1 249 Suspenders 2 563
	Manufac'rs of. 29 706 Weaving appa 6 1284
	Total 427 \$302,256 Total 245 \$179,997
	Withdrawn from Warehouse.
	Wanufactures of woel. Manufactures of corton.
	Worsted 9 2.019 Mustins 2 307
	Stuff goods 6 790 Vestings 6 2,597
	Cot neworsted 2 831 Gloves 23 6 263 Blankets 1 158
	Cassimeres 1 244 Total 164 \$25 511
	MANUFACTURES OF SILE.
	MISCELLANEOUS, Ribbons 3 690
	Straw goods. 5 \$389 Pongees 7 1.011
	Piueh 3 1.198 Matting 55 268 Total 11 \$3.507
	MANUFACTURES OF SLAT.
	Total 63 \$1.853 Linens 67 \$9,429 Entered for Warehousing.
	MANUFACTURES OF WOOL. MANUFACTURES OF SILE.
	Cot'n& worsted 22 \$6.243 Silk 7 \$5.162
	Delaines 30 5 844 Ribbons 4 587 Worst shawls. 5 2426 Crape 2 2,175
	larn 9 1 100 Figsh 9 101
	Carpets 31 9,211
	Total 96 \$25 522 MANUFACTURES OF FLAX
	MANUFACTURES OF COTTON. Linen 997 \$12.707
	Cottens 180 \$23.171 Do. & cotton 19 2 272 Do. colored \$1 7,697
	Muslins 7 927 Total 1016 \$14.419
	Total 238 \$31.195 Straw goods. 68 \$8,348
	RECAPITULATION.
	Entered for Consumption,
	Pkgs Value. Pkgs. Value.
	Manufactures of wool 341 \$151 591 972 \$262 092
	" cotton., 533 100,560 2,860 603 914
	" stik 294 178.484 427 302.256 " flax 524 106.721 710 169.228
	Miscellansous 298 51 162 245 177,997
	Total
	Withdrawn from Warehouse.
	Manufactures of woul 79 \$21.452 26 \$7.159
	" cotton., 131 20,250 164 25,511
	" flax 44 5.943 67 9.4.29
	Miscellaneous 414 8 178 63 1,853
	Total
	Cattered for iv drenouning,
	Manufactures of wool 100 \$55,635 96 \$25,522
	cotton. 391 76,992 238 31 195 silk 63 39 777 16 8,692
	" flax 645 34 189 1,016 14 479
	Miscellaneous 29 4 937 68 8,348
	Total
	Value put on market second 1851. 1852.
	Week in December \$672,286 \$1.563 848 Previously since January 58,282,495 \$59,096,154
	Mat-1 650 015 791 650 050 099
	# etc 015 701

factures are in fair request, and yet a limited and imperfect stock. The arrivals are large, however, and will deubtless furnish an ample and complete supply as soon deubiless furnish an ample and complete supply as soon as they shall have all been placed on exhibition, which will probably occur by the commencement of the new year. Distant merchants are daily appearing in the market anticipating and discharging the obligations incurred by them throughout the fall season, and inspecting the fresh goods designed for the spring business, preparatory fresh goods designed for the spring business, preparatory to making their necessary purchases, which are likely to be very extensive, and to sustain and strengthen prices. Some speculators are also reconnolitoring the market, and buying up whatever seasonable fabrics, both cottons and woollens, especially the latter, they can obtain at old or slightly enhanced rates. Clothiers have not begun to do much as yet, but they will soon set, thus—when their necessities become more urgent and they shall have been more fully convinced that a dilatoriness in securing their requisite stocks will result to their loss. brisk request. The high prices claimed therefor, however, restrict sales. Though the stock of bleached sheetings and shirtings in the market is very small, it presents a good assortment, and is readily dealt in at full and rising figures. There is a great scarcity of cotton flauncis,

Apron Pre						-	1000
Wequote	in accord	ance wi	h owne	rs' clair	ma:-		
Amoskesg	brown	A			11		113
6	**	B			103		11
**	bleache	d. A			113		12
**	"	B			113	4 .	-
**	66						-
41	colored.						123
44		B			12		-
Conestoga							-
Franklin.							-
	bleached.						-
Hamilton.	brows				93		-
**	blesched.						103
- 44	extra wie						-
Mancheste	r. colored	l			105		-
**	bleach	ed			10		-
46	brown.				93		-
Naumkes					105	4 8	-
**	bleach	ed			11		-
Pepperill.	brown				10		-
**	biesched			******	113	4 .	-
Salmen Fa	lis,				103		
**	brown				9!	á A	-

Desirable makes of denims are moderately purchased at 9c. a 9%c Drills are not abundant Browns command So.; bleached, 8%c; and blues, 9%c. Ginghams are firm So.; bleached, 8%c; and blues, 9%c. Gleghams are firm and advancing. Glasgows sell at 11c.; Laucasters at 10% a 11c. and alanchester, at 10c a 10%c. Jeans are in better request, and dearer. A well assorted, through parhaps light supply of consulting appears in the market. These goods are held with increased firmness, and do not seem so active. Printing cloths are less freely offsred, and are in fair demand. We quote—

40x44. 43% 56x50. 5%

42x48. 43% 60x54. 5%

48x52. 4% 64x58. 5%

52x56. 4% 64x58. 5%

All Sashionable styles of prints are in very good request

pate the country orders, which are yet con-but must seen arrive more numerously, good supply and slack demand at the et the fall seasen, which are as much as j-clined to pay. Other foreign fabrics are attered. The importations continue larg-dually appearing in market, where some of tainable at previously current rates; but stuple class are held with greater firmness of prices.

Stock Exchange. during the week ending and including Friday, Dec. 16, prices.

Stock Exchange.

\$1000 U S 6's, '68... 1123, 150 shs Nicar Trans'tCe 2000 do '56... 1083, 50 de '500 billo Westucky 6's... 1234, 110 Cumberland Cl Ce. 65

Section was		THE CHES		-
3100 Pean State & s	3 99	60 4		
1000 de	. 9914	200 4	0 500	- 65
200 Erie Ine Bends.	10002	50 4		
1000 do	1003	100 d		
	1007			
4000 Erie lat Mtg Bds	. 11456		· b20	ш.
1000 E's RR 2dMtg Bd	a 107	50 Parke	r Coal Co. see	
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11000 do'6	2 101	600 d	0	88.
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On oh is ties to desire.			o b30	ш.
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			o b60	ш.
150 do be	20%		0 10	20.0
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200 do	20.76	200	o b30	
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10 Commer'l Ins Co	111	50	lo	
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			0, #60	57
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INO MODIE Y MINE CO.				87
50 Portem'h D Dock.	6%	200 Nor &	Wor RR	387 1
50 Edgew'h Land Co.	692	100 d	a 630	53
300 Phonix Vining Co	20	200 d	o b60	164
CONT DOUBLE & INTER CO				68
40 Roch & Syrae RR.	. 120		0	
25 Flor & Keyport RE	2036	100 d	0	- 62
75 de	20%	23 Hadas	n River RR	76
20 Nicar's Transit Co.	20	95 4		
	201	W. A.C	sche RRbio	
100 do	29%	20 Michi	an S Ric	150
200 do	293	50 U t &c	Scho RR., bio	144
200 de bli	2037	10 CA 10 CA 10 CA		100
		BOARD.	The same of the sa	0.55
\$2000 E RR 2d Mtg Bd	a 107	10 she Pe	rker Coal Co	
10000 E RI CBds, 62 b3	10011	900 M Ten	eas Zine	19
COUNTY AND C. DON, U.C. DO	10176	THE TA SEE	sey Zineb30	13 13 15
2000 do	. 1011	200 4	0	13
100 shs Morris Canal	. 20%		ob60	15
100 do	20152	100 Cumb	Coal Co. b60	- 46
	20%	400 N Cm	ek Coal Co	- 7
150 do	2070			5
200 do b3	0 21	200 d	0	
459 dob	3 21	25 Cant		118
1 000 do	0 2112	100	0	117
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to I wish it Dry Duck.	0 21 14 A 214	TOTAL STORY	From WW	65
150 dob2	0 /	100 _ 6	10 160	58
100 do b6	0 7	200 Erie I	tR b3	98
200 Nicar's Transit Co	3014		10, 530	96
				96
300 do	. 30.74			
50 Phonix Mining Co	. 21	60 d	o bl5	96
50 do	211/4	100 Michia	an S RR. 560	135
50 dob6	0 99	100	a hau	195
****	2114	100 TH- 0	D D C	100
100 dob6	1 41%	100 THE C	RR Sorips	120
75 Parker Coal Co	6034	50 Harle	m RR b6	74
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	The Control of the Co	Committee of the Commit	400

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CATY TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY. Dec. 17—6 P. M.

Assess were more active. 100 bbls. changed hands
at \$4 56 ½ for pots. and \$5 75 for pearls, per 100 lbs.

Berswar.—there have been 10,000 lbs. American yellow
seld. at 25c. per lb., cash.

Berswar.—There have been 10,000 lbs. American yellow
seld. at 25c. per lb., cash.

Berswar.—There have been 10,000 lbs. American yellow
seld. at 25c. per lb., cash.

Berswar.—There have been 10,000 lbs. American yellow
steady; but, under the influence of the Africa's news,
it closed very brisk and buoyant at an advance of 12%c.
per bbl on the finer sorts and about 22.0. per bbl. on the
low grades. The day's transactions comprised 12 400
hbls. Though it is difficult to obtain an accurate list of
prices. we may quote sour and superine No. 2. at \$4 75 a
\$4 60 3½; ordinery to choice State and mixed to famy
Western. at \$5 37%; mixed to straight southern at \$5 68 ½;
extra Western. at \$5 68 ½ a \$6 6½ extra transace. at
\$6 51½ a \$6 18½; and famey Southern, at \$5 53 ½ a
\$6 51½ per bbl. The sales of wheat effected, prior to the
iteamer's arrival, reached 2.700 bushels choices Onlo
red. at \$1 18; and 16 300 ordinary to fair Canacian white,
at \$1 12 a \$1 15. Since the Africa's advices were reerived the high rates demanded have interrupted bushels.

By bariey and cats. were unaltered, as was also
corn of which to-re were 27.500 bushels soil at 67c. a
71c for new Southern and 78c. a 70c for old mixed Western, per bushel.

Corress—Some 260 bags Rio realized 9%c per lb.
Market quiet.

Firm—The demand was moderate for dry cod, at
\$6 30 2½ for 112 be; No. 2 Mackerel, at \$9 62; and No. 1
do, at \$11 62½ per bbl. 500 bbls. gibbed herring were
taken at \$4 25.

Fauriarity were firm at yesterday's rates, and 20.000
bushels wheat were engaged at 3s. 0d; 400 tierous best at 5s. a
4s. 9d; about 200 rount bales cotton were engaged at
4s. 9d; about 200 round bales cotton were engaged at
4s. 9d; better to California rates were quick at full prices.

Bip Mercules was soid for \$19,000.

Hay —Sales of 500 bale

Hav—Sales of 300 bases were reported, at \$1 00% a \$1 12% per 100 lbs.

Hors—We hard that 22 bales new, were procured at 21c. a 25c. per lb. cash.

Inox—We have only to note a sale of 100 tons Scotch pig iron, for delivery next February, at \$29 per ton, 6 months.

LATHS - Eastern seemed in good request, at \$2 25 per

months.

Latin — Eastern scemed in good request, at \$2 25 per thousand

Laan — Holders were asking \$5.37 ½ for Spanish, and \$5.62½ for Galena. per 100 lbs; but we could not learn of any further sales.

Lime — About 3.500 bbls. common Rockland were dispessed of at \$1.12½ per bbl.

Mollansa.—500 bbls. New Orleans found purchasem, in part at 31c. per gallon—an advance.

Natal Syokes — The only transactions reported were in spirits turpentine of which \$00 bbls. were obtained at \$3½ a \$4c. per gallon—ar reduction.

Oita.—The sales of lineed reached 2.500 gallons, at \$50 per gallon. Owners of large lots claimed 76c., and were reluctuated accept less.

Provisions — Perk ruled rather lower, though being pretty actively inquired for. The sales embreced 500 barres—old prime at \$18 a \$13½; and new at \$19. These were 130 packages pickled meats bought, at \$6. a \$16. about are much 500 packages pickled meats bought, at \$6. a \$16. about are much 500 meatures fathed 12c. 1246 as

were 130 packages pickled meats bought, at 8s. a \$ % a shoulders and 10 % a 10 % o. for hams, per ib. Lard the not vary much. 500 packages feathed 12c. a 13% o. per ib. No change occurred in bost, the sales of which amounted to 400 bbls, sountry prime, at \$5 12% a \$6 12%; de. mees, at \$9 a \$10; Vermont do., at \$12 25 a \$12 2%; de. mees, at \$9 a \$10; Vermont do., at \$12 25 a \$12 50; and repacked Chicego do., at \$18 12% a \$18 57 %. Beef hams were rather firm, 200 bbls, having been taken, at \$14 75 a \$15 per 220 lbs

REAL ESTATE—Sales by Cole & Chilton.—\$ lots on Twenty first street, self-of the avenue, max to 8 eventy first street, \$70: 1 do on Eighth avenue, each \$2,500; 1 do cast side of Eighth avenue, each \$70: 1 do on Eighth street, \$90: 2 do, on Sixty-second street. Bighth avenue, cone \$720; 1 do on \$150; do, and \$150; do, 2 do, on \$150; do, 2 do, on \$150; do, 2 do, on \$150; do, 2 do, 2 do, and \$150; do, 2 do, 2

cents per pound.

Frierra.—The day's business embraced 600 bbls Oble

cents per pound.

Sristra—The day's business embraced 600 bbls Otte and prison whiskey, at 24 \(\) and 24 \(\) a 24 \(\) per gallon.

Market drooping.

Sucan.—Eales have been made of 160 hhds, fair to good.

New Orleans at 4\(\) a 5\(\) i, and a small lot of strictly prime do at 6 cents per lo.

Tonacco—The transactions included 60 hhds Kentucky at 5\(\) i, 90 balos Barnoos, at 18; and 17 cases Fiords at 12\(\) a 52 cents per lb.

Wood.—An active demand for all description of foreign and domestic wool. Large rates of pulled at 48 to 400, and fiscee at 42 to 500 have been made. In foreign the sales have reached 200,000 ibs of South American and Mediterrate an particulars of which are private.

INCRIPTS OF PRODUCE BY RALLEGAD.

New York and Eure.—179 bbls. flour, 6 hhds. hams; 1.746 hogs; 6 baies wool; 143 boxes tobscoo; 234 pkgs. butter, 1 655 sides and 12 rolls leather; 66 bbls applies 301 bdls steel, 217 bars iron; 15 carlie, 13 calves; 11 bbls. cranberries; 2 do cider; 36 bales hay.

BUTTER—816 fixlan, 164 casks.

BEER—20 carks

BARN —106 balos plantain bark.

Bark.—12.480

Coat.—226 chaldrons, 101 tons.

BRICK.-12.480 Coal.-226 chaldrens, 161 tons.

BRICK.—12 480
Coal.—226 chaldrons, 101 tons,
Cordors—30 bulls rope.
Cordors—30 bulls rope.
Cordors—30 bulls rope.
Cordors—30 bulls rope.
Cordors—70 bags.
Dav Goods—4102 packages.
Dav Goods—4102 packages.
Dav Goods—4102 packages.
Dav Goods—4102 packages.
Davos—7 cases opium: 1,360 cantars brimstons; 340 cases storic provided to the cases storic packages.
Davos—7 cases opium: 1,360 cantars brimstons; 340 pods; 5 441 quintals barilla; 10 casks cresan tarear, 13 pods; 5 441 quintals barilla; 10 casks cresan tarear, 13 pods; 5 441 quintals barilla; 10 casks cresan tarear, 13 pods; 5 441 quintals barilla; 10 casks cresan tarear, 13 pods; 6 cases centro = 236 tons logwood; 829 bags summe; 34 barilla; 10 casks creaberries; 249 bags canced = 1,125 et 0 oranges; 500 boxes, 3 barrels do; 240 bags silvers; 2400 boxes, 3 barrels do; 240 bags silvers; 2400 boxes.
First—34 bbls mackwed.
Grain—4 182 bushels
Hors—150 hides; 3 bales do.; 61 bales doer chins; 128 shrep skins
Hors—160 bales
Hors—150 hides; 3 bales do.; 61 bales doer chins; 128 barrels; 129 boxes.
Hann—60 bales
Hors—7 tierces, 5 bbls.
Lacs—2918 bars.
Luxser—2340 hommatar roots; 60,000 lath; 1,600 pieces contiling
Porarous—119 bbls. 400 baskets. 1.017 bushels.
Mollasses—601 casks, 61 tierces, 11 bbls.
Marrix—250 casks, 61 tierces, 11 bbls.
Marrix—250 casks olive; 100 half chasts do.
Plastra—250 casks.
Plastra—250 cons.

PLASTER. - 250 tone. PAINT - 399 carks. Rage -1 153 bales

RAGE - 1165 bases

Bricks - 400 packages eastle.

Sandines - 50 cares.

Strat. - 26 cares 425 bars. 561 bundles.

Strat. - 112 bags canary 18 casks cord.

Brear. - 562 bogsheads. 9 tierces. 15 beareds;

bears 9 700 bags.

Soar. - 27 cases.

Sprint - 7 casks, 836 half, 965 quarter, 870 h

brandy
Salt. - 3.600 bushels \$0 lasts
Salt. - 3.600 bushels \$0 lasts
Secars - 138 cares 5179 boxes, 807 quarter box
half do 899 160 separe 675 tenth boxes.
Tra. - 17 825 packages bes.
Tim. - 1 110 boxes tim plates, 500 boxes boxes do.
Tonacco - 805 bales
Wilss. - 190 cases, 193 hogsheads, 35 quarter, 1 bes.

S. 263 basketa Woot. —1 265 oretaken, 127 loga, 46 pieces make 180 logo ordar. Www. — was baga.